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# THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

DEVOTED TO SOUTHERN INTERESTS.

Volume VI.

STATESVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1863.

Number 27.

## The Irredell Express.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

E. B. DRAKE. BY W. P. DRAKE.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,  
Editors and Proprietors.

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For the Irredell Express.

### The Evening Cloud.

The mighty storm had ceased to rage,  
The lightning failed to flash;  
No more the fearful thunders rolled,  
With loud and awful crash.

The setting sun, with gorgeous ray,  
Pierced through the gloom on high;  
And fell upon a cloud, as fair  
As ever graced yon sky.

O, for a seraph's pen to write,  
The glories of that scene,  
That beauteous cloud in splendor wrapt,  
And in a golden sheen.

In massive heaps, like softest snow,  
Was mount 'gainst mountain laid,  
While lofty peak o'er peak below  
Cast soft and lovely shade.

And at the base, all beauteous, stood  
A chain of cloudy hills,  
Capped o'er with blue—O, such a scene  
The soul with rapture fills!

I fancied, and those fairy cliffs,  
The glory was so bright,  
Angels reposed, and from their forms,  
Cast soft and holy light.

O, thus it is when storms break o'er  
The Christian's path in life;  
When all around seems dark and drear,  
And all within is strife;

God's smile of mercy breaks the gloom;  
Gilds clouds with glory o'er;  
We upward look, with eye of faith,  
And wonder and adore.

LIZZIE.

Oakland Cottage, Ga.

Correspondence of the Irredell Express.

### From the Salisbury Post.

On Picket—Unexpected Orders—Fog—Turning the Flank—Battle Line—Stray Shells and their Effect—Yankees After Us—A Close Skirmish—A Night in the Pines—The Wilderness—Great Battle of Chancellorsville—Wounded and their Merits—Woods-fire—Men Burned Alive—The Battle Field, &c., &c.

The regiment had been on picket a week, the band, cooks, &c., left in camp as usual; when at ten o'clock on Thursday night, Apr. 30th, we very unexpectedly received orders to join our regiment with all possible haste. We hurried up, and after an hour and a half's rambling in the thickets bordering the Rappahannock we found our boys, all busy fixing for a march. During the day preceding heavy cannonading had been kept up, and a few of our men killed and wounded. On Friday we expected a great battle—it is no wonder then that we were astonished at the unmistakable signs of an intended evacuation. Orders had been issued in camp to burn and destroy everything that could not be moved; and the troops I discovered were throwing away everything they had excepting the clothing they had on, and a change of linen in their knapsacks, also excepting their arms and accoutrements of cartridges. Besides these they carried their haversacks, stored with three days rations. Who couldn't "smell a rat?" Feeling very tired I lay down and the next moment was sound asleep. At 2 o'clock I was aroused—Oh, Heavens! my kingdom for a little more sleep! 'Twas useless to think of it, but shaking my stupor off I shouldered my knapsack and began the march with the others. Some thought we were going to Guinea, some to Hanover, others to Culpepper and so on; but when we took the road for Fredericksburg all came to the conclusion that we did not know where we were going. Some asserted that the road led to a certain nameless place full of sulphurous odors—if so, this was not the broad way, but a kind of by-path, as yet unexplored, and full of holes, ditches and mud-puddles, into which many a poor fellow stumbled. To add to our difficulties a thick fog made the darkness almost visible—but ere long day dawned, when indeed we had reason to thank God for his kindness in shrouding us with such a dense covering. We discovered, too, that none of our conjectures about our route was correct, and that instead of going to any of the towns above mentioned, we were only endeavoring to outflank the enemy; and had it not been for the friendly fog a tempest of shells would have met us at every turn. The Yankees could not see what we were up to, neither could they hear, since every man was cautioned to make as little noise as possible. While the thousands were passing, a person two hundred yards from our road would not have had the least intimation of it. By noon on Friday we were out of any great danger. We were halted and drawn up in line of battle, say a fourth of a mile from the enemy. One of our regimental sur-

geons was sent with his *reloué* (consisting of the band) to a house half a mile back to await orders, or the arrival of wounded. So far everything was perfectly calm—the quiet was even oppressive,—it foreboded no good. We remained until 4 o'clock p. m., when orders came to move forward. The surgeon left, telling us to come on as best we could. We traveled about five miles, making inquiries of every one we saw, but none could give us any satisfactory information concerning Rhodes' division. Night came on, and with it came an irresistible desire to rest and sleep. All agreed, and some fifty yards from the road we built a huge fire, around which we piled ourselves promiscuously, and slept profoundly until daylight on Saturday morning. Soon we were up and off again; and three miles further up we got wind of our division, which we learned, was lying in line of battle about a mile ahead. Knowing the aversion which doctors generally have for these unwelcome visitors usually called shells or bombs, we felt sure that our surgeons would come back and make their headquarters in the dwelling at which we were then halted. So confident were we in this belief that we remained there until 3 p. m., when having not seen nor heard from our brigade we concluded to go forward on the line. Meantime two or three small battles had been fought since noon, in sight of our position, and near the exact spot where we thought our brigade was placed. Battles they would have been termed in the days of the old revolution, but now it is nothing but skirmishing. We do not apply the word "skirmish" where not less than ten or fifteen thousand men have been killed and wounded. Fast people—*we* are, truly! But to resume;—when the firing somewhat abated we took up our beds (and board) and walked out within a few hundred yards of the battle ground. We had scarcely halted ere we learned that our division was eight miles to the left and still going double quick. The command "right about" was useless, for the next instant a shower of shells were thrown at the ordnance train (ammunition wagons) standing near by. They (the bombs) exploded above our heads, scattering fragments uncomfortably near us. These had a momentary effect on our nerves, and concluding at once that the atmosphere was unhealthy about there, we "cut grit" and made remarkably good time for about two miles; urged on for the first half mile by messengers from the same quarter bringing the same news. When well out of danger we reined up, blowing like young steamboats, and for an hour took it more moderately. When three miles from the scene of our glorious charge to the rear, we halted in a nice shade beneath some cedars, slung knapsacks, lit our pipes and lay down for a rest. We had been there perhaps half an hour, when we were alarmed by the clatter of musketry a short distance in our rear, and soon afterwards a hundred skirmishers came snorting along, and bawling out to us—"Run for life, the Yankee cavalry are after us in sight." They never slackened their gait, but tumbled on, pell mell, in worse confusion and more frightened than a flock of sheep when chased by hungry wolves. And let me assure you, kind reader, we did not need a second bidding. The chase that followed was more amusing than the first;—it might well be termed "scientific skedaddling," and was kept up with vigor for the next mile and a half, when we came to a place known as the "Old Tavern" or "Wilderness Tavern." Here we came up with reinforcements, unfortunately, of the same stripe as ours, viz: frightened skirmishers. But our force was sufficiently strong to repel any attack which a squad of Yankee cavalry might see proper to make. This, in Virginia's palmy days, seemed to have been quite a public place. Four roads met, the first leading to Spotsylvania, the second to Orange, the third out to the plank-road and up to Culpepper, and the fourth back to Fredericksburg. On each road equestrians were sent to order back all wagon trains, which by night were congregated in considerable numbers around the cross roads. Danger threatened us from all quarters; but soon after nightfall our squad ventured up the Orange road about a mile, then turning square to the right, we entered a dense pine thicket which we penetrated some two hundred yards, where we spent the night in dread apprehension of a fight or surrender before morning. During the afternoon we had heard distinctly the roar of battle but a few miles to our right and front; and not knowing exactly what to make of it, and dubious about the result, it is not surprising that our slumbers were none of the sweetest. But Sunday morning, May the 3rd, dawned on us, clear and serene, and we were still living rebels. At an early hour we set out, and by a circuitous march found our brigade hospital about 10 o'clock a. m. The great battle at Chancellorsville was then raging in all its fury; the very hills shook with the thunder of cannon, and the sun was clouded with immense columns of smoke rising heavenward. Our hospital was located at "Wilderness Church," around which had been a severe battle on Saturday evening preceding. Dead men, and horses, shattered artillery carriages, clothing, and, in short, every conceivable article of plunder lay scat-

tered thick over the adjacent fields. It was but a mile down the plank-road to where they were then fighting. It was Sunday, but no one thought of it, or cared. Fresh troops were hurrying up to assist their exhausted comrades, and among the thousands that went pouring forward, not a straggler was to be seen; all seemed cool and determined. They had been well fed, well rested, well clothed, and now they felt ready, willing and able to plunge madly into the bloody work before them. The artillery went rattling on, raising clouds of dust as they rushed along—even the horses seemed "to smell the battle afar off." All was excitement, hurry and tumult. At noon the firing ceased—the wind bore the tidings onward—*The victory is ours.* An hour later, and the wounded begin to arrive,—the butchery begins, and amputated limbs are tossed carelessly about,—wounds are probed, balls extracted, the blood-beansmeared soldiers are washed and all made as comfortable as circumstances will allow. My dear readers, you can never do enough for these brave fellows, never! If you could once see a battle field, or a hospital near by—if you could see their faces burnt with powder, broken arms dangling by their side, clotted masses of blood hanging in their hair, or the life-tide gushing from ghastly wounds on their bodies—or hear them beg for help, or one drop of water—then would you think them more worthy of love and kindness?—I have seen it, and more than I dare attempt to portray.

The enemy was driven back, but obstinately contested every inch of ground. At 1 p. m. the fight was resumed, and continued with unabated fury until long after night's dark pall was spread over the blood stained earth. Then to add untold horrors to the scene of carnage the woods in which the battle raged after noon caught fire, and being very dry burnt rapidly. Many dead bodies were scattered through the thick underbrush, and not a few wounded. These could not be brought out, but were left to their horrible fate. True, the greater portion of the dead and the living who were thus burned in one awful funeral pile were our enemies, but that signified nothing. Their bodies burned with a crackling noise, and the screams, the unearthly shrieks made the night hideous. Great God! Is this war! Then deliver us! Oh, spare us another such harrowing scene!

On Monday morning I visited the spot where our regiment fought. The fire had not got on that side of the road, and they lay as they fell;—in every posture imaginable, but mostly

"With their backs to the field  
And their feet to the foe."

The greater portion of them I could recognize, but some were so mangled as to render recognition impossible. The woods through which they charged was torn up with shot and shell most frightfully. A hurricane could not have slashed down the timber worse. Some have told me that the crash of falling trees could be heard above the dread roar of battle. Scarce a shrub or sapling is left standing, all are shot away. The wonder with me is, how a single soul could pass through and live.

NAT.  
Fredericksburg, May 11th, 1863.

From the 34th Regiment N. C. Troops.  
CAMP NEAR GUINIA STATION, VA.,  
May 16th, 1863.

MESSES, EDITORS:

When I wrote you last week I was very much fatigued by the short, but arduous campaign through which we had just passed; consequently my letter was short and uninteresting. I propose now to more fully manifest the "ups" and "downs" which the 34th was called upon to pass through, in so successfully driving the ruthless Yankee from this side the Rappahannock and compelling him to seek safety beyond her banks. Not only did he recross for safety but for again to calm his panic stricken and demoralized army which has the second time met disaster on the Rappahannock shore, as well as completely routed many times by the noble army of Northern Virginia.

The 34th, on the morning of the 28th of April, received an order to be in readiness at a moment's notice for the march, which put a new face to everything and a complete change was seen throughout the camp; but time was scarcely given to "pack knapsacks" until the order to fall in was given, and in a few minutes the Regiment was formed and marched off. There was many a "wonder" made "where we are going?" but as usual we marched slowly and silently on, passed beyond Hamilton's crossing and marched into the woods and formed a line of battle about sunset, and there remained two nights and one day, without tents, (and it rained "some.") Then we marched in the direction of Chancellorsville and formed about eleven o'clock (30th) in line in a very dense forest, but only remained a few hours when we marched up the plank road, leading from Fredericksburg, and fled to the left and marched round and came in above the Yankees and marched in battle line across a wilderness about a quarter of a mile whilst the forces then in our front were giving them battle in Jackson's style. After they were

driven some distance, night came and Pender's Brigade was marched up to take the front line, with other Brigades of the Division, but just before getting our position the Yankees poured a most terrific volley of grape and shell into our line which caused some stir (being so unexpected) and wounded several; but the storm was soon over and we took our position on the left of the road and there remained that night with arms in hand and nothing between us excepting a line of skirmishers.

Sunday morning (3d) came and we were ready for the duties then devolving upon us, and we awaited the command "forward" which met our ears in due time, and I am happy to say was strictly obeyed.

Onward we moved, and soon we came within range and our line opened upon them. They had been working nearly all night in collecting logs and brush, forming a kind of protection for their miserable carcasses, but it availed them nothing.

"Onward," with hearts of patriotic devotion, was our watchword, and nothing save victory or death was sufficient to satisfy the Southern boys. Onward we moved until our ammunition in hands of men, was exhausted, when reinforcements (Alabamians) came in and relieved us. We retired and drew "rations" of cartridges and were ready for the second advance, but the Yankees had not ceased giving back, and we fled into the road and drew crackers and bacon and marched again and took our position on the left of where we fought in the morning and again on the front line, but changed our front to the left, and there remained in front on the defensive for one day and two nights, when they politely left us, leaving the most formidable fortifications almost ever seen, and recrossed the river in double haste. Then the battle was ended and the Yankees gained nothing. Although around us lay their carcasses in numbers, they, as usual, (for their lying tribe) claim to have slaughtered the rebels in vast numbers above their own loss, while it never became their privilege to view the battle field after the fight.

It has been truly said "that none but they who set a just value upon the blessings of liberty are worthy to enjoy her," and how appropriate to our miserable enemies who have so long and so cruelly oppressed the millions and Southern Independence at the time the South asked her Independence. Never will the South yield to the tyranny of the Northern usurpers as long as her brave soldiers rally around their country's flag with such united determination to achieve her liberties.

I herewith transmit a list of the killed and wounded of Capt. McNeely's Co. "D," of this Regiment in the fight.

Killed—Sergeant Franklin A. Lowrance. Wounded—1st Sergt. J. Corriher, Sergts. P. A. Sloop, W. A. Kilpatrick, Corporal R. A. Overcash, Privates J. H. McLaughlin and David Ray.

Grand total, Killed 20, Wounded 117, Missing 19.

Many are slightly wounded and will return to duty in a short time, while some have already died of their wounds and others will never again be fit for the field.

Respectfully,  
LUCO.

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

Opinion of Chief Justice Pearson in the Matter of Nicholson.

The facts are: Nicholson is 33 years of age, is a miller and mill-wright—skilled in both trades. He was enrolled as a conscript 8th of July, and was ordered into service 15th of July, 1862. Between the 8th and 15th of July, he applied to the commandant of conscripts for a special exemption as a miller; this was refused, he nevertheless failed to report, and continued at his trade as a miller, as he habitually done for many years before. In August, 1862, he went into the armory of Lamb & Co., expecting to be detailed, but left before the detail was made, and set into work for one Shipman, as a mill-wright, where he worked until the 1st January, 1863, when he went to Virginia, and set to work as a mill-wright for one Lamb, where he remained actually employed at his trade until March, when, coming into this State on a visit to his family, he was arrested as a recusant conscript. He has made the affidavit as required by the exemption act.

In the matter of Mills, a shoe-maker, and Angel, a wagon-maker, I decided that the exemption act, October 11, 1862, applied as well to the conscription act of April, as to the conscription act of September. I see no reason to change my opinion. The act adds to the list of exemptions contained in the exemption act of April—uses general words applicable to both conscription acts, "all shoe makers, tanners, &c."—makes no distinction between persons under or over 35, and repeals the former exemption act, showing obviously that the intention was in reference to the conscription act of April, to put the last ex-

emption act in place of the act repealed, and make one exemption act answer for both conscription acts. If this be not so, there are no exemptions between the ages of 18 and 35, and Governors of the States, Judges, members of the Legislature, &c., under the age of 35, are liable as conscripts; nay, all persons although "unfit for military service by reason of bodily or mental infirmity," are liable as conscripts, if under the age of 35. Such a construction is inadmissible. It was said by Mr. Scott on the argument, "This difficulty is met by the power given to the President to make special exemptions." But it could not have been the intention to make Governors, Judges and members of the Legislature depend upon the pleasure of the President; the object was to entitle them to exemption by law and not by favor.

It was also said, if the act applies to the conscription act of April, it must have a retroactive effect, and its construction will present many difficulties. That is true, but when the clear intention of the law makers that the one act should apply to the other, it becomes the duty of the Judges to adopt such a construction as will make them fix in the best way they can be put together.

In the matter of Mills and Angel, it was not necessary to fix on the time when the act required the party to be actually employed at his trade, for they were not ordered into service until after its passage, and were, without default, actually employed at their trades, both at the passage of the act, and when ordered into service, and taking either date as "the time" were entitled to exemption.

In this case the point is directly presented. If "the time" is when the party is ordered into service, then Nicholson was entitled to exemption, and his subsequent conduct in keeping out of the way, and going to Virginia, was no ground for denying him the exemption.

Authorized act of Government officers in attempting to arrest him although the more commendable course would have been to insist openly on his right. If, however, "the time" is when the exemption act passed, then he was liable as a conscript, and although actually employed at his trade, cannot claim for that reason to stand on higher ground in this respect than if he had been in the army, because of the maxim, "no man shall take advantage of his own wrong."

The clauses under consideration does not (except indefinitely in the proviso), refer to the time when the person claiming to be exempted must be actually employed at his trade. It makes no exception of persons then in service, or who had been ordered into service, and puts the stress upon the fact of actual employment. It is in these words: "All shoe makers, tanners, &c., skilled and actually employed in the said trades, habitually engaged in working for the public and whilst so actually employed, provided, said persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled and actually employed at the time, as their regular vocation in one of the above trades, which affidavit shall only be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated."

In reference to the conscription act of September, it is clear "the time" is, when the party is ordered into service; that being the time when the affidavit is called for to enable him to claim exemption. But in reference to the Conscription act of April, it is not so easy to fix the time. The difficulty arises from the fact that the exemption act is applicable to both conscription acts; one of which was passed six months before the other, and after it had in a great measure been carried into effect. In my opinion "the time" is the same in reference to the act of April, as in reference to the act of September, to wit, when the party is ordered into service. Had the time of the passage of the act been intended, it is reasonable to presume, that the word would have been "now actually employed," as in the clause just preceding in respect to physicians, "at this time." The policy of exempting shoe makers, &c., being not to favor the individual, but to subserve the public interest which was greatly prejudiced by taking tradesmen from their occupations—it was immaterial whether the tradesman was under or over the age of 35 years.

The material inquiry is, was he working for the public at the time, which naturally refers to the time when he was called off from his trade. Taking the distinction between volun-

teers, who of their own accord had quit their trades, and conscripts, who had been taken from their trades by act of law, and should be considered in reference to their intended exemption as still at their trades. This construction is called for by the rule, "the same words in the same statute ought to have the same meaning," and as in reference to the act of September, the meaning certainly is when the party is ordered into service. The same words cannot have a different meaning in reference to the act of April. Had it not been the intention to include all shoe makers, &c., without regard to age, this result would have been avoided, by adding the words, "provided no shoe maker, &c., shall be exempted who is now in service or has been ordered into service." So the question is narrowed to this: Can the Courts add these words to the act? I see no ground on which the omission, if it be one, can be supplied by construction. It was urged by Mr. Scott that the public interest required as many soldiers, as could be raised, therefore an intention to exempt any who were already in service, or who ought to have been in service, can only be inferred from plain and direct words. This was met by Mr. Gilmer with the suggestion that the public interest required that tradesmen should not be taken from their vocations, and that those who have been taken off by act of law, should be allowed to return; as it was seen the public interest had been prejudiced, and it was a matter of difficulty for the people to get a pair of shoes, or have a plough sharpened, &c., and that the benefit of a matter of doubt, if there be one, arising from a want of precision in an act of Congress, should be given to the citizens, rather than to the Government.

Giving to these suggestions, proper consideration, the inquiry, whether the intention was to consult the public interest in the army or at home can only be answered by the words used. The shoe makers, &c., and does not except those who are in the army, or ought to have been in the army, at the passage of the act, and the indefinite words in the proviso "actually employed at the time" cannot be by any recognized rule of construction make the exception.

And it does, "in plain and direct words" repeal the exemption act of April. This fact has an important bearing on the question of construction, for, if it was not the intention that the additional exemptions should apply to persons under 35, why repeal that act? and if such was the intention, the only way in which it can be carried out, and the exemption act be made to fit the conscription act of April (with a few exceptional cases like Mills and Angel) is to give it relation to the time when the party was ordered into service, and taken from his trade.

Whether shoe makers, &c., who were in service as conscripts when the act passed, can now claim exemption, or would be taken to waive the right, by acquiescence, in afterwards receiving pay, &c., is not the question now presented.

Nicholson certainly has done no act that can amount to a waiver of his right, he has not received the State bounty, has received no pay, and has done nothing from which acquiescence can be implied.

It is considered by me that Nicholson is entitled to exemption, and that he be forthwith discharged, with leave to go where he will. It is also considered that Lieutenant Anderson pay the cost of this proceeding, allowed by law to be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Guilford County, according to the statute in such a case made and provided.

The Clerk will file the papers in this proceeding among the papers in his office, and give copies to Nicholson and Lieutenant Anderson.

R. M. PEARSON,  
Ch. J. S. C.  
At Richmond Hill, May 4, 1863.

"Hermes" continues occasionally to tell good things. Here is his last: In the Capitol Square, a few days ago, a drunken soldier accosted the President: "Are you Mr. Davis?" "I am," was the stern reply. "Are you the President of the Confederate States?" "I am." "Well, I thought you looked like a postage stamp."

A heroic soul is scornful of being scorned.



**The Commencement.**

The Commencement exercises of the Concord Female College closed on last Wednesday evening. Of the examination of the pupils we can say nothing; but judging from the reports of the young ladies, which were read before the public on Wednesday, we feel satisfied that they were as perfect in their studies during the session as could be wished.

On Tuesday night, at the Presbyterian Church, was delivered before the pupils of the College and an attentive audience, the Annual Sermon, by Rev. Dr. S. C. Pharr. We would be doing injustice to this distinguished divine to attempt an encomium on his brilliant and instructive discourse.

On Wednesday we had the pleasure of listening to the compositions read by the young ladies of the Graduating Class. They all possessed literary merit of the first order, but we must be excused for mentioning the Valedictory, by Miss Maggie V. McLaughlin, as being particularly commendable and delivery, to any that we have heard for many a day. Each seemed to be calm and well acquainted with the subjects chosen. The diplomas presented by the accomplished President, Rev. S. C. Miles, to the Graduates, was accompanied by a sad but affectionate address to the worthy recipients. In the afternoon, the Annual Oration, by Dr. J. G. Ramsey, of Rowan, was delivered. All know the graceful address and rhetorical power of this gifted gentleman. He dealt with his subject as one well acquainted with the importance of Female Education. All present appeared to follow him in the limpid flow of this literary production.

In the evening, the Concert, given by the pupils of Prof. Hennig, was a rare treat. The programme was well chosen and the music executed in the most perfect manner. We can but compliment the Professor for his zeal in the instruction of the young ladies under his especial charge. The audience were delighted with the entertainment, and we hope the bright dreams of all will be realized.

**Not as it Should Be.**

Are the people of the South united in the prosecution of this war? Are the people of North Carolina united in the prosecution of this war? Are the people of Iredell county, and sundry adjoining counties, united in a determined spirit for the prosecution of this war, this wicked war which Lincoln has waged against us? We ask the question in a spirit of grieving, when we hear of men who, are using all their influence to excite prejudice not only against the Government, but against some of the best of our Generals in the field; endeavoring to depreciate the cause of the country. We tell all such, that Lincoln could have no better aids employed in his service here in our midst, than they who, though without arms in their hands, talk and act in this reprehensible manner. Words, represent the feelings in the hearts of men. We might all more, but let this suffice.

**Commissioners of Appraisement.**

The Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, acting under the Impression Law of the last Congress, have published the rates of compensation to the owners of property, for the ensuing sixty days. The following are a portion of the articles enumerated and prices in this District, No. 3: Corn, \$18 per barrel; Bacon, \$5 cts. per pound; Wheat, \$5 per bushel; Flour, \$25 per bbl.; Lard, \$5 cts. per pound; Sugar, 60 cts. per pound; Salt, \$12 per bushel; Upper Leather \$2 50 per pound; Sole Leather, \$2 per pound; Molasses, \$4 per gallon; Whisky and Brandy, \$9 per gallon; Iron, round and plate, \$350 per ton.

**Crop Prospects.**

During a flying visit through South Carolina and Georgia, to Columbus, we are pleased to state that according to observation the crop prospects in these States is most promising. Wheat was being harvested, also oats, and corn appears remarkably fine, being half-grown and knee high. We saw very little cotton growing in the fields, and were told that very little had been planted. The quantity of old corn on hand is large for this season of the year, and the price was ruling at \$1 50 to \$2 50 per bushel, according to distance from market. Planters were willing to make engagements of new wheat at \$2 per bushel.

**Simonton House.**

This large and commodious Hotel, located in the center of business, and affording a most desirable and comfortable home for families, has been re-opened under the management of Mr. M. E. Hyams, lessee. Statesville is one of the most healthful and desirable locations for Summer residence in the State—in full view of the grand mountain scenery of North Carolina—and Mr. Hyams is a landlord who will spare no pains to make his guests comfortable and render his Hotel one of the most popular in Western North Carolina.

The powder mill, located near Charlotte, was blown up on Saturday week last, and four men instantly killed and one mortally wounded. The accident is supposed to have been caused by one of the men knocking the caked powder off the stones with a copper hammer. The mill house was entirely destroyed, but the principal portion of the machinery is unimpaired. There was about 700 pounds of powder in the mill at the time of the explosion.

Dr. Gibbs, the able Editor of the Carolinian published at Columbia, S. C., will accept of thanks for sending us an exchange of his valuable paper for our weekly, without extra charge.

**Arrival of Vallandigham at Shelbyville.**

SHELBYVILLE, May 25.—Mr. Vallandigham has just arrived. He was brought to our lines by flag of truce, but the commander of the outposts refused to recognize it for any such purpose as a claim of right to send any one through our lines by authority.

The Federals becoming alarmed, retired, leaving Mr. Vallandigham with his baggage upon the neutral ground. When our officers approached him, he proposed delivering himself as a prisoner of war. This was declined, inasmuch as he was not a soldier in the service of the United States. Upon learning his name and situation, he was, however, received as an exile banished from his State, and as such tendered the hospitality of the country as any foreigner, seeking a refuge or banished from his home for opinion sake. He was then received by Gen. Martin and escorted to his headquarters without any demonstration; there he was received by Col. J. Stoddard Johnson, of Gen'l. Bragg's staff, and by him conveyed in a carriage to Shelbyville, where comfortable quarters were provided. There was in the whole no demonstration, but everywhere, as he passed the troops who had heard of his coming, they greeted him kindly and with silent tokens of sympathy and respect.

Mr. Vallandigham is cheerful, and seems to breathe freer on escaping from the Lincoln despotism. He very properly desires to avoid all public demonstration, and only asks that he may find a quiet refuge in our midst, until such time as the voice of his people, relieved from despotic influence, shall call him again to their midst. He seems fully to realize the embarrassment of his position, and will, beyond doubt, be equal to its responsibilities. A dignified retirement and seclusion from all public matters, will to the minds of all proper persons, as doubtless his own, be the best course for him to pursue.

In stature, Mr. Vallandigham is about five feet eleven inches, with dark hair and slight whiskers extending under the chin, but no moustache. His expression is very agreeable, and his manners affable and pleasant; in fact, attractive, while not obtrusive.

Correspondence Chattanooga Rebel.

**Later from the West.**

Mobile, May 28.—A special dispatch from the reporter for the Advertiser & Register, dated Jackson, 27th instant, says:

"Reports from below states that Banks has crossed his army at Bayou Sara. Federal deserters confirm the report that great carnage occurred during the engagement before Vicksburg. Grant sent a flag yesterday about the sick and wounded. Pemberton is burning tar and using other disinfectants to save his troops from the effects of the stench caused by the Federal dead lying in front of our works. The slaughter of the Federals is far greater than during any battle since the war commenced. The Mississippians states that two gunboats were sunk at Vicksburg during a recent engagement. The Mississippiian of Tuesday evening contains a report of Saturday's battle at Vicksburg, which represents it to have been the most stubborn of the war."

News has been received from Memphis at Grenada, and believed at Memphis, that Helena has been recaptured by the Confederates. Afterwards a telegram was received from Oxford at Grenada, which says Helena was captured on Monday last. A man from the river who has reached Canton says he read a dispatch directed to Col. Fergusson, that Marmaduke had retaken Helena, and hanged a regiment of negroes, (240) with the Yankee officers. The Quartermaster at Canton says positively that the statement may be relied on.

Yankee gunboats are reported to have arrived at Yazoo city.

**From Middle Tennessee.**

Our pickets are almost within cannon shot of Murfreesboro', but an engagement with the enemy seems less probable than it has seemed for some time. Some say that Bragg will advance, and some say he won't. The same as to Rosecrans. In fact, since Rosecrans—the dog—has issued such stringent orders in regard to our ladies, saying they shall not pass from Louisville to Nashville, or to Murfreesboro', or within the lines of his department—this leads some to think he intends to commence a forward movement for the purpose of "pulverizing" the South. As he stands now, he certainly is defeated, for his business is to advance. That's what he came for—to crush the rebellion. But for months he has stood behind his fortifications, while in his front, and all over the country down here, the rebellion wages more bitter still.

It is reported to us, by a gentleman just from the enemy's lines, that Rosecrans' force has been greatly diminished by the sending of troops to Grant and that he has no idea of advancing. His excuse last winter was the roads. Surely the way is open now, and the roads are good. But he might meet with some obstacles worse than bad roads and high water courses. We don't consider a fight imminent.—Winchester (Tenn.) Bulletin 23d.

**From Virginia.**

Of affairs on the Rappahannock the Enquirer, of Friday, says:

On the Rappahannock all is quiet as regards a general movement of troops. The enemy are massing large bodies of cavalry opposite our forces stationed near Culpepper Court House, and seem to be in some state of alarm and perturbation, from a rumor that we have been gathering our troops together at the above mentioned point.—There has, however, been no bold skirmishing.

The Federals last week made a raid down the Rappahannock river into Westmoreland and Northumberland counties, and destroyed a good deal of property. They established headquarters at a place called Union Village. They stated that they had fourteen regiments of cavalry, seven of which went to Lancaster. They carried off between eight and nine hundred horses, and one hundred and thirty wagons on loads of negroes, besides those who were mounted on stolen horses. The wagons were also stolen. They burned houses, barns, and outstanding crop of last year.

Of the operations of the enemy's force at West Point the same paper has the following:

The Yankees in the vicinity of West Point are committing great depredations and outrages. They have burned mills, dwelling houses and barns in King and Queen county, as well as in Gloucester and Matthews.

In the latter county, near the line of Gloucester, about a dozen of the wretches committed the most shameful and brutal outrages upon the person of Miss Gray, a young lady of high respectability. The injuries to her person were so great that it was feared she would die.

Residents in that section of the country say that a regiment of cavalry would effectually check these depredations. If the men of the country would form themselves into guerilla parties, they could clear the country in a week.

Some days ago our troops took down below West Point two pieces of artillery, and fired into a transport, disabling it and causing great commotion aboard. Shortly after the departure of our artillery, the Yankees landed troops from two gunboats, and burned three dwelling houses with all the out buildings.

**Death of a Brave Man.**

We mentioned in yesterday's Express, that Lieut. Gambrill, of Mississippi, a Confederate scout, was killed on Sunday last, about ten miles from the Blue Mountain, by the enemy's videttes. A gentleman just from Isle of Wight county, gives us the particulars of Lieut. Gambrill's death. They stamp him one of the bravest men this war has produced. Lt. G. was overhauled near Barham's Cross Roads, Isle of Wight county, by twenty-one of the enemy, who immediately demanded a surrender. He instantly replied, "I never have surrendered, and never intend to," at the same time drawing his revolver and emptying the barrels of each, before he fell.—Seven of the enemy were killed and two wounded in the brief space of four minutes, when the Lieutenant fell mortally wounded. The survivors then repaired to the house of Mrs. Ely, in the immediate vicinity, and told her that a particular friend of hers was lying dead in the road a short distance off. Upon asking his name, and being told that it was Lieut. Gambrill, Mrs. Ely replied "that she would bury him if it cost her her life." "You ought to," rejoined the Yankee, "for a braver man never lived," and they then related to Mrs. Ely the particulars of his death and how desperately he defended himself. A Lieutenant who commanded the gang, said to Mrs. E., that he thought at one time that Gambrill would have killed him, but added, had he done so, it would have consigned his friends to know that he met death at the hands of as brave a man as ever breathed.

True to her pledge, Mrs. Ely procured a cart, and calling upon a couple of ladies in the neighborhood, secured the body, washed it, and with her own hands, assisted by her lady friends, gave the body of Lieut. G. sepulture.—Peterburg Express.

**A Box of Blacking.**

A box of blacking, a brush and a little imp of a darkey in a barber shop, is an establishment in itself, good will and fixtures. To look at the three sable partners, blacking, brush and a negro, one would not see it; but let us make a calculation. A box of blacking costs two and a half dollars and a brush one dollar. The same will polish about seventy pair of boots or shoes, for which fifty cents per pair are charged, making about thirty-five dollars, or thirty dollars, clear gain on a box of blacking that "once on a time" cost just ten cents. No wonder the barbers are getting jealous of the business of their boot blacks, and want to incorporate it into their business.

The above is equal to a man who, in this town, out of the proceeds of a barrel of whiskey and a few buckets, of James river water, purchased himself a brick house, a horse and buggy, and got married on the balance.

Rich. Examiner.

**From the United States.**

Advices from New York, dated the 22d instant, says:

The Democratic State Mass meeting, held at Indianapolis, (Ohio) on the 19th instant, was very largely attended. Hon. D. W. Voorhees was made President. A good deal of excitement prevailed. During the day some forty or fifty arrests were made of persons for carrying concealed weapons and shouting for Jeff. Davis, &c.

Speeches, principally in opposition to the war measures of the administration, were delivered. At three p. m., resolutions were introduced and hurriedly passed amid great confusion, after which the meeting adjourned sine die. The delegates and others left the city at night on several trains.

The excursionists commenced firing on the soldiers, when the home military authorities stopped the trains and searched the passengers. About five hundred revolvers were taken, and a number of arrests were made. Vallandigham has been conveyed to Fort Warren.

The Syracuse Courier says Mr. Vallandigham has become lunatic. The office of the Monitor, a Democratic newspaper published at Huntingdon, Pa., has been destroyed by a mob.

It is reported that the Alabama is blockaded in the Bay at Martinique.

**Blockade Running.**

The following is from the Charleston Mercury of the 21st:

The steamers Margaret and Jessie, Capt. Wilson, Ella and Anna, Capt. Carlin, and Kate, Capt. Stubbs, arrived here yesterday from Nassau with valuable cargoes.

The steamer Gladiator, from Liverpool, had arrived at Nassau. The Ella and Anna and Kate, while coming up to this Bar, were fired at by the Yankee blockaders.

The Wilmington Journal of Tuesday evening says: The steamer Eugene arrived here yesterday from England via Bermuda, loaded on Government account. She is a handsome vessel. Also the steamer Emma, from Nassau, got in night before last, with an assorted cargo on private account.

**Jayhawk Montgomery.**

A telegraph some time since announced the death of this notorious scoundrel, but the particulars we do not recollect to have seen before we find them in the Arkansas Democrat, of April 22d. It seems that a Col. Davis and Montgomery, crossed over from Matamoras, Mexico, to Brownsville, Texas, and enticed away some Confederate soldiers, who, for \$50, went over and swore to the Yankee army, a boat being there to take them to New Orleans. A party of Confederates went down the river on this side crossed over and took Davis and Montgomery prisoners, killing and capturing about a dozen of the deserters.—Davis was sent a prisoner to Brownsville, but Montgomery up a tree on the end of a rope. The Mexicans made a great fuss, but soon cooled down.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, upon information furnished by a returned prisoner, who, after his capture was taken to Murfreesboro', Nashville, Louisville, and thence by way of Baltimore to City Point, states—That the people of the Northwest are all resolved to resist the conscription Act of the Federal Congress, even to blood. And that many of them assert positively they will not pay the three hundred dollars in lieu of service. All are very desirous of peace, and a very large majority condemn the object for which Lincoln and his Administration are now continuing the war—the abolition of slavery.

Some of our returned prisoners inform us that they have understood that there are at least one hundred and sixty thousand men in the Northwest enrolled to resist the conscription Act, and of these some fifty thousand are well armed and determined to resist any attempt to enforce the conscription law of the Federal Congress.

**To Conscripts.**

Judge Pearson, of this State, having decided that parties furnishing substitutes over thirty-five years, when the conscription only extended to that age, do not become liable themselves on account of their substitutes becoming liable under a subsequent call, we are authorized to state that the Confederate authorities do not regard Judge Pearson's opinion as authority, and that persons who have obtained substitutes, but subsequently become liable through the liability of the substitutes, will be required either to enter the army or procure new substitutes over the age of the present call.—Wilmington Journal.

**Gen. Van Dorn's Division.**

It is stated that Gen. Forrest has been ordered to take command of Van Dorn's division. He assumes command temporarily until a permanent appointment is made. Forrest preferring to command his old brigade in person without any restrictions thrown around him in the shape of "orders." He would be a worthy successor to Van Dorn, and no one doubts that he would, by his wonderful energy and tact, and additional laurels to wreath that crown. Gen. Forrest and staff arrived at Shelbyville, Tenn., on the 14th instant.

it that the Legislature intended that they should perform military duty.

I will state further that Justices of the Peace and persons owning twenty negroes are not exempt from Militia duty. Men detailed by the Confederate Government are exempt, because they are still regarded as soldiers, and are liable to be ordered into active service at any time.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully,  
DAN'L G. FOWLE, Adj't Gen.  
To Col. NATHAN IVY,  
88th Reg. N. C. Militia.

**Grant's Base of Supplies.**

This is given in a letter of a correspondent of the New York Times, of the 11th dated "Opposite Grand Gulf, La., April 20, 1863," as follows:

The route from Milliken's Bend to this point, as constructed by our forces, is in the highest degree complimentary to their ingenuity and perseverance. The entire distance, by land, is about sixty miles, and for the greater part of its length it has been constructed across swamps that, at first sight, would seem impassable for anything save alligators, or other amphibious denizens of the country. Mile after mile of timber has been chopped down to admit the passage of wagons, corduroy roads have been thrown across morasses of a seemingly endless width; wide, swift bayous have been bridged, causeways thrown up, heights leveled, and in short a labor performed whose equal as to magnitude and difficulty, has scarcely been performed during this war.

As may generally be known, the object of constructing this route was to enable us to pass around Vicksburg with a view of reaching it from some point below. All the other approaches of Vicksburg have been experimented upon—last fall Grant tried them on the east, and during the last six months Sherman, Grant, Porter, Ross and others have tested them from the northwest—in fact from every imaginable point of the compass, save the one upon which we are moving. So far the armor of Vicksburg has been found proof—in no place have we been able to find a joint.

Down this corduroy road then ferried across the Mississippi to Grand Gulf and then up the Big Black as far as navigable, and thence by wagon, must all the immense supplies for so large an army as Grant's be transported. The necessity for a short campaign need not be enlarged upon.

**Jackson and Lee.**

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 14th, contains a lengthy communication giving various items and incidents connected with the late battles on the Rappahannock, from which we take the following:

The messenger who carried General Lee intelligence of the severe misfortune (the wounding of General Jackson) tells me that he found the General on a bed of straw, about four o'clock in the morning, and that when told of what had occurred, his words were these: "Thank God it is no worse; God be praised that he is still alive;" and that he further said: "Any victory is a dear one that deprives us of the services of Jackson, even for a short time." Upon the informant mentioning that he believed it was General Jackson's intention to have pressed them on Sunday, had he not have fallen, General Lee quietly said: "These people shall be pressed to-day," at the same time rising about 4 a. m. Hastily dressing and partaking of his simple fare of ham and cracker, he sallied forth, I hear unattended, and made that Sabbath a blessed day for our cause, even though a Jackson had fallen among its leaders.

As every incident connected with these two great men must interest the reader, I will mention, as quite current, that when General Jackson received the letter which General Lee sent him on Sunday morning, bursting into tears he said, "far better for the Confederacy that ten Jacksons should have fallen than one Lee."

**The United States and Russia.**

The particulars of the great alliance proposed to be formed by Russia with the United States have leaked out in Federaldom. According to statements of the matter now made, it appears that the Czar of Russia proposed to furnish the Federal Government men and money to crush the rebellion with, provided she would mortgage all lands North of the Ohio River to him, assigning for his reason for not taking the territory of the South, that the people of the South would suffer total annihilation before they would submit, and there would be nothing to gain by the conquest; that the Federal Government would be exhausted, and her borders would be worth nothing. This proposition did not meet with any favor with Old Abe and his advisers; and Mr. Clay for entertaining it has been sent to a new field to exercise his great persuasive powers. A complete history of the diplomatic schemes of Lincoln's administration would make a decidedly spicy book. Our Western sower boatman would appear in a more ridiculous light than he did when he rushed through Baltimore with his Scotch cap and plaid cloak.

**Battle of Baker's Creek.**

On Saturday, 16th, the Federals having been mending Big Black bridge by way of Edwards' Depot, General Pemberton advanced a heavy force over on this side of the river, about six miles, and engaged the enemy on Baker's Bluff. Here a very heavy battle was fought, very few particulars of which are known. It is known that Pemberton had advantage of the ground—that he was successful until Grant reached the field with reinforcements from Jackson. Pemberton did not fight half his forces. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman's division was known to have been engaged. He was killed. Tilghman commanded at Fort Henry, and had the alternative of escaping and losing his army, or saving his army and being captured himself. He chose the latter alternative. A few days after, Backner, at Donelson, had the alternative of escaping and losing his army, or sharing its fate in captivity. He shared its fate. Both were heroes and noble examples of Kentucky chivalry. Loring, who commanded our left wing, did not engage until late, when he felt himself surrounded by the enemy in force.

He charged and cut his way through their lines, and marched on Crystal Springs, twenty-eight miles South of Jackson. After getting out, it is said he encountered a supply train of Grant's, of 150 wagons, which he destroyed. It is also reported that he lost all of his artillery, which he was compelled to abandon, but lost few men. Our loss, as estimated by Gen. Pemberton, is said to be 3,000 and the enemy's at three times that number. Knowing the position of the ground, the disproportion of the loss of the two armies is quite a reasonable estimate, if we lost 3,000 men. Pemberton whipped the forces he was fighting, and when Grant came up retired behind his entrenchments, expecting, it is said, a general attack from Grant, which was not made. Loring is very highly extolled for his part in the fight. I know of no more particulars.

Yesterday evening, the enemy sent in a flag of truce, for his principal Surgeon, who had been left here in charge of the Federal wounded. From the enemy we learn that their loss in the battle of Baker's Creek was 6,000 killed and wounded, and they supposed our loss to be as great. They claim to have captured sixteen pieces of artillery. This may be true—that of Loring's. They say Pemberton fell back to the Big Black, crossed the river, and burnt the bridge. They claim to have taken 700 prisoners.—We have no news of fighting to-day. We are beginning to look better, and I sincerely hope the worst has passed. The storm has been a long time gathering, and our entrenchments have not yet been attacked; all has been so far outpost fighting. Vicksburg has not yet been shaken. Grant's army above and below is estimated at 120,000 men; and now, to make due allowances for casualties, I think that he can hardly bring more than 80,000 men into the field.—Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.

Interesting to Foreigners and those who have furnished substitutes.

May 21st, 1863.

Gen. D. G. Fowle—Dear Sir: Will you be so good as to answer the following questions?

1st. Have I the right to place men in the militia to guard the bridges who have furnished substitutes in the army, &c.?

2d. Have I the right to place Jews, Germans, Dutch, in a word, foreigners, (who live among us making money) in the militia as bridge guard, who claim to be exempt from all duties of the country, upon the ground that they are not naturalized, &c.?

By answering the above you will confer a favor, &c.

Respectfully yours, N. IVY.

Lt. Col. 28th Reg't N. C. M.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
MILITIA, Raleigh, May 25th.)

Colonel:—Your communication making inquiry as to the liability of "foreigners and person who have placed substitutes in the Confederate army," to military duty has been received.

By the 70th Chapter, Sec. 1. Revised Code, no one is subject to Militia duty unless he is a citizen of the State or of the "United States,"—but at the session of the General Assembly held in 1860-'61 the law was so amended, as to embrace "all free white males and apprentices," between certain ages "who reside in the State," &c.

It is clear that foreigners would not be embraced under the term "Citizen," but it is equally clear, that they are "residents," and are embraced under the act of 1860-'61. They are therefore liable. As to those who have placed substitutes in the Confederate army, I am not aware of any law by which they are exempt from military duty. The late Legislature passed an "Act to amend an Act entitled Militia." In section 3d the Legislature enumerates the classes of persons which it was their intention to exempt.

Those furnishing substitutes are not enumerated. We must therefore take



Correspondence of the Herald-Examiner.  
From the Saltillo Boys.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,  
May 16th, 1863.

All quiet here—Our feelings and the feelings of those who more bitterly wait their loss—Broken engagements and blighted hopes—Our duty—The return from the battle field—Change camp—Enchanting scenery—Wild flowers—Carried home by music, &c.

Although nothing of an alarming nature has transpired here since the great battles in the early part of this month, yet I am aware that letters from the army are ever read with the most lively interest by the many thousands who have relatives and friends here. What though their dearest treasures lie buried beneath the clouds of the Rappahannock hills; still the hearts of the people fondly cherish the memory of their loved ones—and recollections fill their bosoms—their tearful eyes turn wistfully toward their new-made graves on the battle field, and the names of those dark and bloody spots sink like burning lead into their souls. Ere this the news of the direful conflict and our victory have been spread in every nook and corner of the Southern Confederacy; while on the other hand, the defeat of the enemy has sounded like a knell through every section of the North. Thousands now wait for the slaughtered dead—parents for their sons, wives for their husbands, sisters for their brothers—what more? Great God, is this not enough? But there is an agony greater, a pang keener, a grief more poignant than any of these. When bright hopes of a brighter future have buoyed up tender hearts during a two years absence, and often soothed at midnight the lacerated feelings, and cheered them when all else was gloom,—to have these hopes blasted in a breath, and the cup of bliss, sweeter because expected, not enjoyed, thus dashed away forever when almost within their grasp. Heavens, it is too bad—too bad! Is it any wonder that young hearts should be crushed,—that reason should totter,—that the young, the beautiful should be elated in the habitations of the deepest mourning, not to say the most hopeless despondency? "But," says some one, "it was a great victory." I admit it, and give God the praise; but what shall we do to comfort those who only waited the advent of the white winged god of peace that the nuptial torch might be lighted,—their happiness complete? But now their hopes are wrecked. The past to them seems but a dream, and infant's sunny dream—the present brings the reality, the forebode of blighted expectations,—the future too awful to contemplate. The bonfires, the shouts, the roar of cannon, the delicious joy that will resound through our land when peace is proclaimed will not bring back some of those who left home bound in sacred promises sealed with a holy kiss. That last parting is impressed indelibly on many a broken heart. How oft when evening dews grow chill, and twilight's shades grow darker, she looks back, and with pensive thought dwells on his last good by:—

"He turned and left the spot, oh, do not think him weak for dauntless was the soldier's heart, though tears were on his cheek;  
Go, watch the foremost ranks, in danger's dark career, he sure the hand most daring there, has wiped away a tear."

It is impossible to suppress such thoughts; I have but given them vent with my pen.—No one can deny but the rejoicing over the late victory on our part will be dampened by the lamentations of widows and the orphan's disconsolate wailings. How much greater the tribulation among our foes? But in spite of all this tribulation the war does not cease, the carnage is not stayed; and before the people, who have been robbed of their earthly hopes, recover from the shock produced by the first intelligence, the nation will again be plunged into mourning for the loss of more of her brave sons. In all probability ere this reaches you the breezes from the West will waft to your homes the news of another terrible battle—more blood shed, more lives sacrificed. And what can we do to avert the storm now gathering? Nothing—absolutely nothing. All that we can do is to prepare to meet it like brave men; God will yet take us safely through—the right, not might, will prevail. These are troublesome times, and we must bear with them resolved to do our duty faithfully.

Since the excitement and uproar incident to battle have passed away here, we have been resting—and such sweet rest as only a soldier knows. We returned to the very same spot which we occupied for six weeks preceding the battle, and remained there four or five days. The sun shone hot on us; not a shade tree, not even a shrub was left standing; the little firewood necessary to cook our rations was hard to find, and worse than all the water which we were obliged to use was getting very bad, as the warm weather drew nearer. For these reasons, Col. Grimes moved us to a beautiful forest about half a mile distant, a favor for which we shall be under lasting obligations. This is indeed a charming place; the regiment is encamped in a sparkling valley, through which ripples a sparkling brook, while the field and staff, including the band, are seated on the summit of a hill rising abruptly some hundred feet above, and completely overlooking the regiment. The little valleys around, and the abrupt round hills are thickly shaded with majestic chestnut oaks, now clad in their richest summer foliage. Twilight is gathering now—it is already so dark that I can scarcely see to write; but still I keep on. The tree-frogs and whippoor-wills have begun their serenade—we feel like we were at home. No troops save our regiment are in sight, and this Saturday evening everything is so calm, so quiet that we can easily imagine ourselves in a land of peace and plenty, far from the desolating breath of war. Thousands of wild honey-suckles, daisies, blue-bells, and other gay flowers perfume the evening breeze with their sweet odors—we lack but human flowers to make this a paradise.

An hour hence and we will awake the slumbering echoes among these hills with music that for the time will transport us to the happy throng that once assembled in the town hall in Statesville—God bless and spare them.

**Affair Below Kinston on Saturday.**  
A report was received here on Sunday morning last, that the enemy had surprised our forces below Kinston, and driven them back until reinforced, when in turn they drove back the enemy; and that in the affair 1st Lt. David S. Ray was killed, and R. D. Graham taken prisoner. On Sunday night a telegram was received from Lt. Graham saying that he was safe, and Lt. Ray was wounded and a prisoner.

By further accounts arriving here on Monday, we learn that the surprise appears to have been complete. The 56th Regiment fought well until their Colonel, Faison, seeing the situation, ordered his men to make their way through the swamp. Brig. Gen. Ransom was in chief command, and is said narrowly to have escaped capture. Of the Orange company in this Regiment we hear, that (Capt. J. W. Graham being absent on duty at Wilmington, a party was ordered out as skirmishers under Lt. R. D. Graham, and acted very gallantly. They were among the last to leave the field, but maintained their organization, and brought in ninety men to the place of rendezvous. This account, written at Kinston on Saturday night, represents Lt. Ray as killed or mortally wounded in the head or neck, and that his body could not afterwards be found on the field of battle. The telegram of Lt. Graham is of Sunday's date, and from it we have grounds of hope that his wound may not be mortal, although he is a prisoner. Jas. Berry, of this company, is supposed to be killed. Thomas Roberts wounded in the calf of the leg and captured; several others, names not given, are supposed to be wounded and captured, though it is hoped they may still come in.

Gen. Hill, on receipt of information at Kinston, promptly moved forward with reinforcements, and drove back the enemy to Core Creek.—Hillsboro Recorder, May 27th.

**From Vicksburg.**

Richmond, May 28.—An official Telegram from Gen. Johnston, dated 27th instant states that Gen. Stevenson reports hard fighting has been going on at Vicksburg since Tuesday of last week, with continued success, and that the men are confident and in fine spirits.

**OBITUARY.**  
Sunday morning, May 13th, of cholera infantum, MARGARET ISABELLA, daughter of Mr. T. J. and Margaret E. Ford, aged fifteen months and seven days. While this lovely flower was like a vapour that appeared for a little time and then vanished away, we are assured that it is well with the child—trifle whose blood cleanseth from all sin has said: Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven. W. W. P.

**Markets.**  
Statesville Market—June 4, 1863.  
Corrected weekly by  
**WALLACE & ELIAS.**

Rice	75 @ 80	Feathers 00 @ 50
Beef	03 @ 05	Flour 00 @ 25
Beeswax	00 @ 75	Flaxseed 00 @ 50
Butter	07 @ 00	Hides, dry 00 @ 75
Coffee	00 @ 50	Green 50 @ 75
Candles	00 @ 75	Lard 07 @ 10
Tallow	00 @ 75	Linsced 10 @ 15
Adamant	00 @ 00	Molasses 50 @ 60
Corn	30 @ 00	Nails 00 @ 00
Chickens 05 @ 07		Peas 30 @ 00
Dried Apples		Rags 00 @ 00
peeled 20 @ 25		Rice 00 @ 05
Dried Peaches		Salt 30 @ 00
peeled 25 @ 30		Sugar 10 @ 12
unpeeled 25 @ 30		Loaf 00 @ 00
Eggs, doz	20 @ 00	Tallow 05 @ 00
		Wheat 45 @ 00

**New Advertisements.**

**NOTICE.**  
ALL those indebted to the Estate of A. Barnhart, dec'd., will call and settle, and those having claims against said Estate are requested to present them as prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
J. F. GOODMAN, Adm'r.  
May 25th, 1863. 27-3t

**Notice to Shippers.**  
Office Charlotte & S. C. R. R. Co.,  
COLUMBIA, S. C. May 27th, 1863.  
LIQUOR will not be transported by this Company on the Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio R. Road unless securely boxed and strapped.  
THOS. R. SHARP,  
Gen'l. Sup't.

**\$30 REWARD.**  
Camp 4th N. C. S. Troops,  
May 25th, 1863.  
THE usual reward of Thirty Dollars will be paid for the apprehension and confinement in the Military Prison at Salisbury of the following named soldiers, deserters from Company "A," 4th Regiment N. C. S. Troops.

**DESCRIPTION.**  
William C. Hobbs, black hair, dark complexion, 5 feet 10 inches high, 32 years old. James F. Honeycutt, dark hair, light complexion, 5 feet 10 inches high, 20 years old. Alexander Christie, brown hair, dark complexion, 5 feet 8 inches high, about 26 years old. Richard M. Osborne, brown hair, fair complexion, 6 feet 3 inches high, 23 years old, (one finger off.)  
The above named persons deserted from camp near Fredericksburg, Va., on or about May 1st, 1863. Hobbs, Honeycutt and Christie are from Ireddell, Osborne from Wilkes county, and are supposed to be lurking about home.

By order of  
BRYAN GRIMES, Col.  
Com'g 4th Regt. N. C. S. Troops.  
F. D. CARLTON, Lt. Col. A. 4th N. C. S. Troops.  
No extensions are considered good, unless by an Army Surgeon. Absentees, beware.  
F. D. CARLTON, Lt. Col. A. 4th N. C. S. Troops.  
27-1t

**Arrest the Deserters.**  
32nd Regiment N. C. Troops,  
CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,  
May 24th, 1863.

**DESERTEES** on the night of the 5th inst., near Kinston, N. C., George W. Little, Wilson E. Isehower, and J. Dallas Matherson, all of Alexander county, N. C. Any person arresting any one or all of them, and lodging them in the garrison at Salisbury, will be paid the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) for each one; or if delivered to me at the camp of the 32nd N. C. Regiment will be paid the sum of thirty dollars (\$30) for each one of them. Now is the time for all who have sons and friends in the army, to make every effort to arrest all such low life men, for by their deserting the service, the good soldiers are deprived the privilege of getting furloughs. Any person arresting any of the above named, will inform me of the arrest. G. M. SHERRELL, Capt. Co. E, 32nd Regt. N. C. Troops, Daniel's Brigade.  
27-1t

**Sale of Negroes.**  
THERE will be sold at the late residence of Allison Sparks, Sr., in Ireddell county, on the 9th day of June,  
**FIVE VALUABLE SLAVES,**  
among whom are three likely men; a negro woman, a good cook; and a negro girl about 12 years old.  
SILAS KEATON,  
May 25, 1863; 26-1t Administrator.

**SIMONTON HOUSE.**  
STATESVILLE, N. C.  
THIS handsome and commodious HOUSE will be opened for the reception of Boarders on the first day of June, 1863. Every article will be paid to patrons, and the table will be supplied with every variety that the market affords.

Persons visiting the Springs, and those from any part of the Confederacy, are invited to make an excellent, convenient and attentive servants.  
M. E. HYAMS,  
May 25, 1863. 26-1t  
N. B.—Four good servants wanted at this house.

**EXECUTIVE Department N. C.,**  
Adjutant General's Office, (Military),  
Raleigh, May 14th, 1863.

**GENERAL ORDERS.**  
No. 7.  
Militia Officers, who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy, to leave their respective districts, are ordered to report for duty to the Commanding Officer of the Regimental District, in which they may be residing temporarily.  
By order of Governor Vance:  
DANIEL G. FOWLE,  
Adjutant General.

**EXECUTIVE Department N. C.,**  
Adjutant General's Office, (Military),  
Raleigh, May 15th, 1863.

**GENERAL ORDERS.**  
No. 8.  
Exemptions from Militia duty on account of disability, will not be recognized, except upon the Surgeon's certificate endorsed by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and approved at this office.  
By order of Governor Vance:  
DANIEL G. FOWLE,  
Adjutant General.

**Exchange Notice No. 5.**  
Richmond, May 9th, 1863.  
THE following Confederate officers and are hereby declared exchanged, and are here by so declared.

1. All officers and men who have been detained at City Point at any time previous to May 6th, 1863.
  2. All officers captured at any place before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.
  3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.
  4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Gen. S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee in December last.
  5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieut. Col. Stewart at Van Buren, Arkansas, January 25th, 1863, by Col. Dickerson, in December, 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and by Capt. Cameron, at Corinth, Miss., in December, 1862.
  6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Miss., on the 23d of December, 1862; at Des Arc, Ark., on the 17th of January, 1863, and at Baton Rouge, La., on the 23d of February, 1863.
  7. All persons who have been captured on the sea or the waters leading to the same, or upon the sea coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 10th, 1862.
  8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States or given any bond, or if his release was accomplished with any other condition, he is discharged from the same.
  9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any Federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.
- May 25, 26-1t ROBERT OULD.

**ATLANTIC, TENN. AND OHIO,**  
AND  
**Charlotte & South Carolina**  
**RAIL-ROAD.**  
**IMPORTANT CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.**

ON and after Wednesday, May 13th, 1863, the Mail Train through to Columbia, S. C., without change of Cars, will leave Statesville, Daily, at 5 A. M., arriving at Charlotte at 8:30 A. M., and Columbia at 5 P. M. RETURNING, Mail Train will leave Columbia, Daily, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Charlotte at 3:30 P. M., and Statesville at 7:30 P. M.  
THOS. R. SHARP,  
General Supt.  
May 13, 1863.—25-1t

**Adj't. and Inspector General's Office,**  
RICHMOND, May 1, 1863.

**GENERAL ORDERS.**  
No. 52.  
THE following Act of Congress, approved by the President, is published for the information and direction of all concerned, in connection with the act relating to impressments heretofore announced in General Order No. 37, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, April 6th, 1863, and as supplementary to said act:

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate impressments by officers of the army."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in all cases of impressment provided for in said act, the officer impressing the property shall, if he believe the impressment to be fair and just, endorse upon it his reasons for so doing, and deliver the same, with a receipt for the property impressed, to the owner, his agent or attorney, and as soon as practicable, forward a copy of the receipt and endorsement, and his endorsement thereon, to the board of appraisers appointed by the President and Governor of the State, who shall revise the same and make a final valuation, so as to give just compensation for the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the proper department for the use of which the property was taken, or the certificate of appraisers, as provided in the act of which this is amendatory.

Approved April 27, 1863.  
By Order,  
[Signed] S. COOPER,  
Adj't. and Inspector Gen.

All parties taking appeals from the decisions of local appraisers, to the undersigned, are hereby notified that these appeals must be made up in due form and accompanied by suitable proofs and reasons, in accordance with the law, or they cannot be acted on.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,  
H. K. BURGWIN,  
Commissioners of appraisement for N. C.  
26-3w

**TANNER'S OIL.**  
WE HAVE ON HAND  
**40 Barrels**  
which will be sold at the lowest Market price.  
April 4, 1863.  
WALLACE & ELIAS,  
Statesville, N. C.

**BOOKS.**  
PERSONS having any Books belonging to me will confer a favor by returning them to C. A. CARLTON, at the Bank.  
P. C. CARLTON.  
May 15, 1863. 25-3t

**\$30 REWARD.**  
THE usual reward of Thirty Dollars will be paid for the apprehension and confinement in the Military Prison at Salisbury; of the following named soldiers, deserters from Co. H, 4th Regt. N. C. S. T.:  
**Descriptions.**  
Wilson W. Madlin, has black hair, light complexion, 5 feet 11 inches high, aged 34. Ruben R. Morgan, has light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion; is 5 feet 11 inches high—aged 34. Thomas Heath has black hair, fair complexion, grey eyes, 5 feet 10 1/2 inches high—aged 35. David A. Harman has light hair, light complexion, blue eyes, 5 feet 5 inches high—aged 32. Lawson R. Harman has light hair, light complexion, blue eyes, 5 feet 7 inches high—aged 29. Joseph L. Padgitt has dark hair, light complexion, hazel eyes, 5 feet 9 inches high—aged 29 years.  
The above named persons deserted from Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., on or about the 13th day of April, 1863; all of Ireddell county, and are supposed to be lurking about home. By order of  
BRYAN GRIMES,  
Col. Com'g 4th N. C. S. T.  
J. B. FORCUM, Capt. Co. H, 4th N. C. S. T.  
April 7, '63; 23-1t

**RAGS! RAGS!!**  
WE will pay 7 cents a pound for clean Cotton Rags, cash. Bring in your Rags.  
E. B. DRAKE & SON.  
April 16th, 1863.

**JUST RECEIVED.**  
**RULED**  
**LETTER AND NOTE PAPER**  
FOR SALE AT THE  
**EXPRESS OFFICE.**  
April 23, 1863.

**Nurse Wanted.**  
WANTED to hire an intelligent and neat Girl, fifteen or sixteen years old, to nurse. Apply at the Express Office, Statesville.

**Stove for Sale.**  
A NEAT PARLOR STOVE, with iron pipe (new) suitable for any room, for sale.—Price \$30. Apply at the Express Office.

**MILITARY WARRANTS**  
AND  
**EXECUTIONS,**  
For sale at the Express Office.

**NOTICE TO HEIRS.**  
I HAVE been furnished with final state ments for State bounty and Confederate pay due the following deceased soldiers in Co. A, 4th Regt. N. C. Troops. The heirs can apply and execute affidavits and power of attorney, if they desire so to do, to draw the money: Jas. E. Spring, J. L. Barker, Y. Dixon, Maben D. Bailey, John Lofton, Jas. Marsh, L. H. Morrison, W. F. Kerr, Eli Rimple.  
The heirs of the following deceased soldiers of Co. A, 7th Regt. N. C. T., are requested to call and execute affidavits to draw State bounty: Thos. R. Gay, A. L. McClelland, G. J. Smith, W. H. Stevenson, Rufus M. Morrison.  
E. B. DRAKE.

**STATESVILLE**  
**LIVERY STABLE.**  
THE Proprietor continues to keep on hand a number of good  
**HORSES and VEHICLES**  
for the accommodation of the traveling public. Persons desiring conveyance to any part of the adjacent country can be accommodated by calling at my Stable, in the rear of the Simonton House, on reasonable terms.  
Horses and Mules kept as low as the times will admit.  
JAS. R. DAVIDSON.  
January 8, 1863. 6-1t

**ATTENTION,**  
**TANNERS!**  
**40 BARRELS**  
**Tanner's Oil,**  
For sale by the undersigned at Statesville, N. C.  
J. BINTZEL & CO.  
March 2, 1862. 14-1t  
See Charlotte Bulletin copy two weeks and send bill to J. R. & Co.

**SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRE-SIDE.**  
SUBSCRIPTIONS ADVANCED TO \$4 PER YEAR.

OWING to a further advance in the price of paper and the limit put upon our supply, the Proprietor respectfully announces that from and after the 1st of MARCH, the price of the FIELD AND FIRE-SIDE will be as follows:  
For one year.....\$4  
For six months.....\$2  
No deduction made to clubs, and no subscriptions received for less than six months. Postmasters will be allowed 20 per cent, as heretofore.

The manuscript of the 10th number, Back numbers, containing this interesting romance, can be supplied. In the same number will be commenced the thrilling Price Novelle of  
**INDIA MORGAN,**  
OR  
THE LOST WILL.

This will run through several numbers of the paper, and will be accompanied by the original Tales, Essays and Poems by the best writers in the country. As only a fixed supply of paper can be had, the edition is limited, and those wishing to secure this favorite family paper would do well to subscribe early.

In making remittances be particular to state the Post Office, County and State, and to send no local shipments.  
JAMES GARDNER,  
Augusta, Ga.

**THE BULLETIN**  
AND  
**THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.**  
THE circulation of the above named paper is rapidly increasing, and its influence as an advertising medium is being felt and appreciated by its patrons, having access to almost every neighborhood in this and adjoining Counties, as well as the adjoining Districts in South Carolina.

One of the largest papers now published in the State, mailed for \$1 per annum, made up from the columns of the Daily Bulletin, has not only become a popular paper, but it affords great advantages to those who wish to use its columns as an advertising medium. Specimen copies will be sent to any section they may be ordered, free of postage.

For terms, &c., we refer the reader to our imprint.  
**THE DAILY EVENING GAZETTE,**  
PROSPECTUS.

ON Monday, the second day of March, the undersigned will commence the above named paper, to be issued every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock. It will contain four pages of reading matter and advertisements. The reading will comprise Army Correspondence, Telegraphic Communications, Summary of War News, City Items and Literary Contributions, &c., &c.

Our object in introducing another daily is to supply the great demand, so long felt, for a medium of news for the evening.

Advertisements per square.....\$ 1 00  
Each subsequent insertion..... 50  
Subscriptions, per annum..... 10 00  
" six months..... 6 00  
" three months..... 4 00  
" one month..... 1 50

Dealers supplied at a reasonable discount. All communications addressed to M. A. MALSBY, Richmond, Va.  
Office corner of Main and 14th streets, over S. A. Myers' jewelry store.  
All papers desiring to exchange will please forward their address to the proprietor of the Gazette.

**NOTICE.**  
I WILL work in the shop on all the farming tools, necessary for the farms, of all the wires of the soldiers in service, that may apply, in the corner of Wilkes and Yadin, and north Ireddell. Work done gratis this spring.  
E. MITCHELL.  
Ireddell co., Ap. 16th, 1863.

**WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA**  
**RAIL-ROAD.**  
**CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.**

FOR the purpose of expediting the transportation of the mail as well as to prevent delay to travelers, the passenger trains on this Road will run so as to make close connection with the Mail Trains of the N. C. Rail Road, which arrives from the North at 1:30 P. M. The trains on this Road will leave Salisbury at 2 P. M., and arrive at the head of the Road at 7:45 P. M., and reach Salisbury in time to connect with the Mail Train.  
JAMES C. TURNER,  
Engineer & Sup't. W. N. C. R. R.  
April 6, 1863. 21-1t

**MANSION HOTEL,**  
Salisbury, N. C.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long-established and well-known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, traveling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his  
**TABLE,**  
and every comfort is provided in  
**HIS ROOMS.**  
His Stables are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful Ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable Omnibus runs regularly to the Depot on the arrival of the cars. With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.  
WM. ROWZEE.  
May 29, 1863. 6

**Atlantic, Tenn. & O. R. R.**  
THIS ROAD is now completed to Statesville, where all freights will be received and delivered. Freight Depot will be discontinued from and after this date.  
J. F. ALEXANDER,  
March 16, 1863. 16-1t Agent.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to Lawrence & Gaither, are requested to call and pay, without delay, and those having claims against said firm, will present them to me.  
A. B. FAITHIER,  
February 5th, 1863. Surviving partner, 10-1t

**SPECIAL NOTICE!!**  
WE have on hand a large Stock of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**CLOTHING, HATS.**

**FAMILY GROCERIES,**  
all of which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce. Call soon and lay in your supplies at the New City Store of  
WALLACE & ELIAS.

**CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.**  
STATESVILLE, N. C.  
WILLIST of access, the remoteness of this institution from the seat of war, its beautiful, retired and healthy location; the Christian society of the place, the ability, energy, and faithfulness of the teachers—the proficiency of the pupils, as evinced in their monthly examinations, the superiority of the government—and other advantages, all combine to recommend its claims to public patronage. To those in the South desiring a safe and pleasant retreat for pupils during the war, where may be obtained a thorough, solid and ornamental education, conducted on Christian principles, this institution offers inducements.

For further particulars apply to  
S. C. MILLEN, President.  
This College has suffered less from the war than any other, of a like kind of which we have heard. Its present session opened Jan. 1st, under very flattering auspices.  
February 27th, 1862. 13-1t

**COLLECTION**  
OF  
**Arrearage**  
**DUE TO**  
**Deceased Soldiers.**

The undersigned gives notice that he is prepared with proper forms from the Department (for back pay) due to Deceased Soldiers, and will collect such dues from the Confederate Government, for the friends entitled to receive the same in any portion of the State.  
E. B. DRAKE,  
Feb 14, Statesville, N. C.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to me on all notes, accounts, judgments or executions in my hands as a Collecting Officer, are hereby notified to come forward and pay the same promptly, as no longer indulgence will be given.  
W. T. WATTS, Agent.  
January 23, 1862. 8-1t

**Sun Flower Seed.**  
WE wish to purchase a bushel, more or less, of Sun Flower Seed, and will pay a high price. Any person having a small quantity, will please let us know.  
E. B. DRAKE & SON.  
March 29, 1863.

**NOTICE.**  
I WILL do Blacksmithing for the families of soldiers in the army, and their widows, who reside in my district, free of charge, and for any other widow in said district, during the summer.  
JOHN TEMPLETON.  
April 16th, 1863.



**Places of Note in Mississippi.**  
Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and is situated on Pearl River, about 46 miles East of Vicksburg, and about 200 miles North of New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad to Memphis and the North cross each other at Jackson.

Vicksburg is situated on elevated, uneven ground on the East bank of the Mississippi, about 46 miles West of Jackson, and by the course of the river about 400 miles from New Orleans. Railroads are projected and partly completed to Shreveport, in Louisiana, on the West, and to Selma, Alabama, on the East. The latter road (Southern Mississippi) crosses the New Orleans, Jackson and Northern railroad at Jackson, and the Mobile and Ohio railroad at Meridian, Miss.

Meridian is a small place, 134 miles West of North of Mobile, situated on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, where it is crossed by the Southern Mississippi from Vicksburg to Selma. It is about 140 miles East from Vicksburg, and 94 East from Jackson.

Grenada is situated at the head of steamboat navigation on the Yalabusha river, one of the tributaries of the Yazoo, and 113 miles North by East of Jackson, on the New Orleans, Jackson and Northern railroad.

Canton is a flourishing town in Madison County, Miss., of which it is the county site. It is situated on the New Orleans, Jackson and Northern railroad, about 25 miles North-east of Jackson.

Raymond is a village about 16 miles South-west of Jackson, and about eight miles South of the Southern Mississippi railroad, with which it is connected by a branch road, and about the same distance from the New Orleans, Jackson and Northern railroad.

Okolona is a small town in Mississippi, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, about 170 miles North-east from Jackson, and about 75 a little North of East of Grenada, and 260 miles South of Corinth. At present, the cars on the Mobile and Ohio railroad do not run beyond Okolona.

Grand Gulf is a small town on the East bank of the Mississippi river, two miles below the mouth of the Big Black, and about 60 miles South-west of Jackson.

Port Gibson is a flourishing town on the Bayou Pierre, a small stream which enters the Mississippi about ten miles below the Big Black, and is situated about 28 miles from the mouth of the Bayou, about 10 miles South-east from Grand Gulf, and 65 miles South-west from Jackson.

Port Hudson is a town of some importance in the parish of East Feliciana, about 200 miles, and about 250 below Vicksburg, by the course of the river, and is distant about 130 miles South-west of Jackson by land.

Baton Rouge is the Capital of Louisiana, situated on the East bank of the Mississippi, 25 miles below Port Hudson by the course of the river.

Pearl River rises in the Northern central part of Mississippi, and flowing in a Southerly direction past Jackson, a distance of 250 miles, passes through Lake Borgne into the Gulf of Mexico.

Yazoo River is deep, narrow, sluggish stream, 290 miles long from the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yalabusha (which form it) to its mouth on the Mississippi, about 12 miles above Vicksburg. In navigable qualities it is said to be unsurpassed by any river of its size.

Yalabusha River rises a little to the Westward of Okolona, and pursuing a Westward course, unites at Leflore with the Tallahatchie and forms the Yazoo. In the winter, it is navigable by steamboats to Grenada, on the New Orleans, Jackson and Northern railroad, a distance of 90 miles.

Tallahatchie River rises in the extreme Northern middle part of the State, and running first a South-east, and then Southerly direction, forms a junction with the Yalabusha at Leflore about 100 by land, North of Jackson, and forming the Yazoo. Its length is about 150 miles, and it is navigable to the mouth of the Coldwater Creek, a distance of 100 miles.

Sunflower River is a small stream rising near the Mississippi River, and after flowing about 250 miles enters the Yazoo about 75 miles from its mouth.

Big Black River rises in Northern Central Mississippi, (in Choctaw county,) and flowing about 200 miles in a South-westerly direction, passing between Jackson and Vicksburg, empties into the Mississippi River, two miles above Grand Gulf.—*Atlanta Commonwealth.*

#### A True Heroine.

Allusions have been made, in the reports of the recent romantic exploit of Gen. Forrest near Rome to the noble conduct of a young lady who piloted him across Black Creek. We are happy to be able to give the name of this heroic maiden to our readers. The Jacksonville (Ala.) *Republican* informs us that her name is Miss Jane Sansom. Her agency in Forrest's success has not been duly appreciated, for had she timidly refused to show him the ford he would have been so delayed

that the Yankees might have reached Rome before he could have overtaken them. Therefore the name of this young lady should be linked with that of Gen. Forrest in this grand achievement, and with his will be handed down to a grateful and admiring posterity. The *Republican* thus details the conduct of this noble daughter of Alabama:

When Gen. Forrest arrived at Black Creek, three miles from Gadsden, in hot pursuit of the vandals, he found his progress checked by a swollen stream and a demolished bridge, while a detachment of men lingered behind to dispute his passage to the opposite side. Ignorant of the ford, if indeed there were any, Gen. Forrest himself rode back in quest of the necessary information.

At the first house he made the inquiry whether there was any person who could pilot his command across the stream, to which a young lady made reply—no male person being present—that she knew the ford, and that if she had a horse she would accompany and direct him. There being no time for ceremony, Gen. Forrest proposed that she should get up behind him, to which, with no maiden coyness, but actuated only by the heroic impulse to serve her country, she at once consented.

Her mother, however, overhearing the suggestion, and sensitively alive to her daughter's safety and honor interposed the objections: "Sir, my child cannot thus accompany a stranger." "Madame," respectfully urged the far famed chieftain, "my name is Forrest, and I will be responsible for this young lady's safety." "Oh," rejoined the good woman, "if you are Gen. Forrest she can go with you!"

Mounted behind the General, she piloted them across the stream, exposed to the whistling bullets of the enemy; nor did she retire from her post of danger until the last man had safely crossed, and the column seen in continuance of its rapid pursuit, accompanied by her earnest prayers for success.

#### Battle of Murfreesboro'.

Gen. Bragg's report, dated February 23d, 1863, has at last been given to the public. Well may Gen. Bragg call it an "unequal contest." The enemy advanced from Nashville with over 60,000 men. McCook's captured papers showed an effective strength of nearly, if not quite 70,000 men. Gen. Bragg's force consisted of less than 35,000 fighting men; of which 30,000 were infantry and artillery. With these he attacked Rosecrantz, killing 3,000, wounded 16,000, captured 6,273, brought off thirty pieces of cannon, mules, harness, and a large amount of other valuable property. Besides he destroyed not less than 800 wagons, mostly laden with arms, ammunition, provisions, baggage, clothing, medicines and hospital stores.

His own loss amounted to 10,000 killed and wounded, three pieces of artillery, and 800 prisoners. He sent to the War Department with his report nine stand of colors; others were captured and otherwise disposed of. He left at Murfreesboro 1200 badly wounded, half of whom afterwards died; 300 sick and 200 well men, and medical officers to attend to them. The enemy was in no condition to interfere with his retreat.

#### Statue of Jackson.

The Richmond *Sentinel* learns that arrangements are on foot to procure at once a full size bronze statue of Gen. Jackson, with the design to place it, when completed, on the plateau in front of the south portico of the Capitol. There are ample materials from which a perfect likeness of the General can be had, and no unnecessary delay will occur in sending these materials to the same foundry in Munich at which the equestrian statue of Washington was cast, after the necessary funds shall have been obtained. The estimated cost of the statue in Confederate funds is sixty to eighty thousand dollars.

Our brethren of the Press will gladly assist in making this appeal known; and we are persuaded that nothing more will be necessary to secure the amount of money required. It is a glorious object, to which all who can will respond with heartfelt pleasure.

Col. S. Bassett French, aid-de-camp to the Governor of Virginia, and a member of Gen. Jackson's staff during the campaign of last summer, has been appointed to receive all contributions to this testimonial of a nation's love, and has agreed to act. All communications should, therefore, be addressed to him at Richmond.

#### A Terrible Calamity.

We regret to learn that the powder mill, located about fourteen miles from Charlotte, on the Catawba River, was blown up on Saturday morning about 5 o'clock.

The President, S. W. Davis, Esq., was not in the mill when the explosion took place. Five of the operatives were killed. The following is a list of the killed: Charles Klueppelberg, Superintendent, John N. Lee, George Hutchison, Christopher Ounce, John Ochler. It is impossible to account

for the accident. The mill-house is entirely destroyed, but the principal portion of the machinery is uninjured. —*Charlotte Bulletin.*

## PROSPECTUS.

### THE IREDELL EXPRESS,

A Large and Well-Printed  
Weekly News-Paper,  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
AT  
STATESVILLE, N. C.  
PRICE \$3 A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

The EXPRESS will enter upon the Sixth Volume on the 4th December next. Each number will contain Choice Literary Selections, Poetry, Domestic Intelligence from all parts of the country, Political Essays, Markets, full and reliable News from the

#### Seat of War.

Having grown older in years, and added to our philosophy by experience, we will be more successful in pursuing the ever tenor of our way, and indulge the belief that, by the same diligence our efforts to publish an "entertaining Journal—such an one as will be a welcome visitor to every household—will be crowned with success.

The EXPRESS will continue, as it has done, since the

#### Old North State

severed her connexion with the Despotie Government at Washington, an earnest advocate of the best interests of the

#### Confederate States,

and of North Carolina in particular. In addition, we have supplied ourselves with materials for doing

#### JOB WORK

of every description, for Merchants, Mechanics, Railroads, Banks and others. All kinds of

#### BLANKS,

Together with  
COLLEGE CATALOGUES  
and  
PAMPHLETS

done to any extent in the best manner and with dispatch.

#### Short Almanac for 1863.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY.....	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21
FEBRUARY.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
MARCH.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
APRIL.....	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21
MAY.....	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
JUNE.....	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21
JULY.....	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21
AUGUST.....	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
SEPTEMBER.....	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21
OCTOBER.....	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21
NOVEMBER.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
DECEMBER.....	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21

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Jan. 21, 1859.—74f

#### LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

##### SENATE.

Prescott and Perquimans—W. H. Bagley.  
Camden and Currituck—D. McD. Linsay.  
Gates and Chowan—Mills L. Eure.  
Hyde and Tyrrell—Charles McCleese.  
Northampton—Dr. W. S. Copeland.  
Hertford—J. B. Slaght.  
Bertie—Capt. Thos. M. Garrett.  
Martin and Washington—J. G. Carroway.  
Halifax—Mason L. Wilson.  
Edgecombe and Wilkes—Jesse H. Powell.  
Pitt—Dr. E. J. Blount.  
Beaufort—E. J. Warren.  
Craven—William B. Wadsworth.  
Carteret and Jones—Dr. M. F. Arendell.  
Greene and Lenoir—Edward Patrick.  
Hew Hanover—Eli W. Hall.  
Duplin—Dr. James G. Dickson.  
Onslow—J. A. Murfill.  
Bladen, Brunswick, &c.—Capt. J. W. Ellis.  
Cumberland and Harnett—Wm. B. Wright.  
Sampson—Thomas I. Faison.  
Wayne—Wm. K. Lane.  
Johnston—C. S. Standford.  
Wake—J. P. H. Russ.  
Nash—Capt. A. J. Taylor.  
Franklin—Washington Harris.  
Warren—Dr. T. J. Pittsford.  
Granville—R. W. Lassiter.  
Person—James Holeman.  
Orange—Hon. Wm. A. Graham.  
Chatham—William P. Taylor.  
Moore and Montgomery—Calvin W. Woolley.  
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch.  
Anson and Union—William C. Smith.  
Guilford—Peter Adams.  
Rockingham—Gen. F. L. Simpson.  
Mecklenburg—John A. Young.  
Cabarrus and Stanly—J. W. Smith.  
Rowan and Davie—Dr. J. G. Ramsay.  
Davidson—H. Adams.  
Stokes and Forsyth—Col. Jas. E. Matthews.  
Ashe, Surry, &c.—Isaac Jarrett.  
Iredell, Wilkes, &c.—L. Q. Sharpe.  
Burke, McDowell, &c.—J. Neale.  
Lincoln, Gaston, &c.—James H. White.  
Rutherford, Polk, &c.—M. O. Dickerson.  
Buncombe, Henderson, &c.—Wm. M. Shipp.  
Haywood, Macon, &c.—C. D. Smith.

##### COMMONS.

Alexander—R. Y. McAden, Dr. E. F. Watson.  
Anson—Furde Richardson, R. H. Burns.  
Ashe—J. M. Gentry.  
Bladen—J. W. Russ.  
Beaufort—Hon. R. S. Donnell, W. T. Marsh.  
Bertie—Dr. P. T. Henry, James Bond.  
Brunswick—Daniel L. Russell.  
Buncombe—John Bargin.  
Burke—John Parks.  
Cabarrus—W. S. Harris.  
Caldwell—M. N. Barnhardt.  
Camden—John Forbes.  
Carteret—No election held, on account of the presence of the enemy.  
Caswell—S. S. Harrison, William Long.  
Catawba—Geo. S. Hooper.  
Chatham—T. B. Harris, Lieut. W. J. Headen.  
M. Q. Waddell.  
Cherokee—J. H. Bryson.  
Chowan—Lemuel C. Benberry.  
Cleveland—David Beam, J. R. Logan.  
Columbus—Wm. M. Baldwin.  
Craven—J. B. G. Barrow, Benj. M. Cook.  
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. Jno. McCormick, Neill McKay.  
Currituck—B. M. Baxter.  
Davidson—Dr. R. A. Beall, Henry Walsen.  
Davie—Henry B. Howard.  
Duplin—J. C. Stanford, L. W. Hodges.  
Edgecombe—David Cobb, Robert Bynum.  
Forsyth—John P. Nissen, Dr. E. Kerner.  
Franklin—A. W. Pearce, Jr.  
Gaston—A. W. Davenport.  
Guilford—J. M. Sherwood, R. W. Glenn, W. R. Small.  
Halifax—Dr. Henry Manning.  
Hatteras—Dr. Henry Jones, A. H. Davis.  
Haywood—Dr. S. L. Love.  
Hertford—J. B. Vann.  
Henderson—Alex. Henry.  
Hyde—E. L. Mann.  
Iredell—T. A. Allison, John Young.  
Jackson—J. Keener.  
Johnston—Seth G. Woodall, W. H. Avera.  
Jones—Anthony E. Rhodes.  
Lenoir—W. W. Dunn.  
Lincoln—A. Costner.  
Macon—Dr. J. M. Lyle.  
Madison—Dr. Wallen.  
Martin—James Robinson.  
McDowell—Lieut. W. F. Craig.  
Mecklenburg—John L. Brown, E. C. Grier.  
Montgomery—E. G. L. Barringer.  
Moore—Alexander Kelly.  
Nash—Henry G. Williams.  
New Hanover—S. J. Person, J. R. Hawes.  
Northampton—Wm. Peebles, H. Stanall.  
Onslow—J. H. Foy.  
Orange—John Berry, W. N. Patterson.  
Pasquotank—Gen. W. E. Mann.  
Perquimans—Dr. Jos. H. Riddick.  
Person—Lieut. M. D. C. Bumpass.  
Pitt—C. Perkins, B. G. Albright.  
Randolph—Jonathan Worth, M. S. Robbins.  
Richmond—Lieut. Sanders M. Ingram.  
Robeson—Murdoch McRae, D. McNeill.  
Rockingham—W. I. Gilliam, Jas. Reynolds.  
Rowan—F. E. Shober, N. N. Fleming.  
Rutherford—A. R. Bryan, J. B. Carpenter.  
Sampson—William Kirby, Thos. H. Holmes.  
Stanly—Lafayette Greene.  
Stokes—William Elyot.  
Tyrrell—Dr. Joseph Hollingsworth.  
Union—(Same as in Carteret.)  
Wake—Wm. Laws, G. H. Alfred.  
Warren—T. L. Judkins, Leonard Henderson.  
Washington—(Same as in Carteret.)  
Watauga—Wm. Horton.  
Wayne—B. B. Rives, M. K. Crawford.  
Wilkes—E. M. Welborn, A. H. Hampton.  
Yadkin—A. C. Cowles.  
Yancey—Lieut. M. D. Young.

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**VICE-PRESIDENT:**  
**ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,**  
OF GEORGIA.

J. P. Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State.  
G. W. Randolph, of Va., Secretary of War.  
C. G. Memminger, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury.  
S. R. Mallory, of Fla., Secretary of the Navy.  
Thos. H. Watts, of Ala., Attorney General.  
J. H. Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General.

##### SENATE.

Alabama. Clement C. Clay  
Arkansas. Robert W. Johnson  
Florida. James M. Baker  
Georgia. Benj. H. Hill  
Kentucky. Robert Toombs  
Louisiana. Thos. S. Semmes  
Mississippi. Albert G. Brown  
North Carolina. Clement C. Clay  
South Carolina. Robert W. Johnson  
Tennessee. James M. Baker  
Texas. Thos. S. Semmes  
Virginia. Albert G. Brown  
West Virginia. Clement C. Clay  
Wisconsin. Robert W. Johnson  
Yukon. James M. Baker

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alabama. J. P. Benjamin  
Arkansas. G. W. Randolph  
Florida. C. G. Memminger  
Georgia. S. R. Mallory  
Kentucky. Thos. H. Watts  
Louisiana. J. H. Reagan  
Mississippi. J. P. Benjamin  
North Carolina. G. W. Randolph  
South Carolina. C. G. Memminger  
Tennessee. S. R. Mallory  
Texas. Thos. H. Watts  
Virginia. J. H. Reagan  
West Virginia. J. P. Benjamin  
Wisconsin. G. W. Randolph  
Yukon. C. G. Memminger  
Arkansas. Robert W. Johnson  
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